

LEWES BOROUGH COUNCIL


A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR ENDED - 31st DECEMBER, 1969



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LEWES BOROUGH COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

CONSTITUTION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1969

Chairman:

Councillor Birkbeck

Vice Chairman:

Alderman Miss Temple

Councillor Day

Councillor Franks

Councillor Guest

Councillor Habgood

Councillor Martin

Councillor Tilbury

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

J. L. Cotton, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. from
November, 1960
The Grange, Southover, Lewes
Telephone No:- Lewes 4282

Public Health Inspectors

W. I. Price, M.A.P.H.I.
E. Peter

(from 2nd April, 1941)
(from 1st May, 1967)

Office Staff

A. J. Sheppard

(from 20th January, 1947)

To the Mayor, the Chairman of the Health Committee, the Aldermen and Members of the Lewes Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state of public health and on the sanitary circumstances of Lewes Borough for 1969.

The vital statistics of the area compare very favourably with those for England and Wales. The declining birth rate and a static population have resulted in the lowest number of births since 1957 and it is the first time since 1950 that deaths have exceeded births.

Only nine cases of infectious disease were notified during the year. These comprised seven cases of measles and two cases of food poisoning. The fall from 51 to 9 is largely accounted for by the decrease in measles notifications from 27 to 7 and dysentery notifications from 15 to nil. The decrease in the number of measles, when in normal course of events an epidemic year could be expected, was probably the result of the introduction of vaccination against measles during 1968. One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year and there were two inward transfers of previously reported cases of tuberculosis.

Attention is drawn to the number of deaths from cancer of the lung (18). This figure is the highest ever recorded in Lewes and accounts for some 10% of the total deaths. Throughout England and Wales this largely preventable disease is killing more and more people each year. The total for 1968 for England and Wales was 28,837 compared with 12,396 in 1949. The number of deaths from this cause is rising by about 1,000 a year at the present time. The medical profession is convinced, though not entirely, since some doctors still continue to smoke, that the cause of these premature deaths is cigarette smoking. Doctors have reduced their smoking considerably more than any other group of people and statistics are showing conclusively that the number of deaths from lung cancer in doctors is now falling. Amongst smokers there is also an increased rate of heart disease, of bronchitis and of cancer of the bladder.

Although 58 new dwellings were started during the year in the Council's housing programme, none was completed. Some 19 houses were included in the two Clearance Areas and in addition Closing Orders were made in respect of a further 11 unfit houses. Without a ready supply of new dwellings each year, it is very difficult to maintain the momentum of the Slum Clearance programme. The rehousing of families from unfit houses tends to be a lengthy business in the absence of new building since only a limited number of casual vacancies can be expected to occur in any one year and many of these are required for priority housing needs. Some 39 new dwellings were erected by private enterprise during the year. In addition, 17 houses lacking modern amenities were brought up to acceptable standards by the use of improvement grants. It is estimated that about 200 unfit houses still remain to be dealt with in the town.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the Members of the Council for the help and support I have received from them during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. Price and his staff for their valuable assistance, and to the other officials of the Council for their courtesy and co-operation.

I am Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies
and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. L. COTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	1,993
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1969)	14,030
Population (1931 Census)	10,993
Population (1951 Census)	13,106
Population (1961 Census)	13,637
Net decrease of population during year	130
Number of occupied houses 1951	3,915
Number of occupied houses 1961	4,386
Number of occupied houses 1969	4,800
Rateable Value (1st April, 1969)	£817,922
Product of a penny rate	£3,467

(b) VITAL STATISTICS

1. Birth & Birth Rates

	<u>LEWES</u> <u>BOROUGH</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u> <u>& WALES</u>
Live Births	175	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (crude)	12.5	16.3
Corrected birth rate	14.3	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	9	
Still births	Nil	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	13.0
Total live and still births	175	
Live births		
Legitimate	93	67
Illegitimate	7	8
	100	75
		175

2. Deaths & Death Rates

Deaths	179	
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	12.8	11.9
Corrected death rate	11.3	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)		
Legitimate	1	-
Illegitimate	-	-
	1	-
		1
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	6	18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	6	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0	25
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	0	12

Deaths & Death Rates Cont.

	<u>LEWES</u> <u>BOROUGH</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u> <u>& WALES</u>
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Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	0	10
Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	0	23
Maternal mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	0	154
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	0	0.19

x In order to compare death rates and birth rates in different parts of the country, the Registrar General supplies comparability factors for every district, so as to adjust for irregularities regarding age and sex in the local population. Applying a comparability factor of 1.14 to the crude birth rate of 12.5 the adjusted rate becomes 14.3. Similarly a comparability factor of 0.88 applied to the crude death rate of 12.8 makes the adjusted rate 11.3. This is below the rate for England and Wales at 11.9.

POPULATION

The population of Lewes for the last ten years is given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Birth</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted</u> <u>Birth</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Death</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted</u> <u>Death</u> <u>Rate</u>
1960	13,740	182	112	13.2	14.4	11.9	10.9
1961	13,690	206	149	15.1	16.5	10.9	9.9
1962	13,810	192	166	13.9	15.2	12.0	10.8
1963	13,870	200	191	14.4	16.4	13.8	12.7
1964	13,890	214	170	15.4	17.6	13.7	12.6
1965	14,020	210	179	15.0	17.1	12.8	11.7
1966	14,070	187	181	13.3	15.2	12.9	11.9
1967	14,080	218	158	15.5	17.7	11.2	10.4
1968	14,160	210	174	14.8	16.9	12.3	11.4
1969	14,030	175	179	12.5	14.3	12.8	11.3

The population figure has shown a decrease of 130 from the figure 14,160 for 1968.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No case of maternal mortality occurred in Lewes during 1969. The last previous maternal death of a Lewes resident occurred during 1965.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

One infant death occurred during 1969 giving an infantile mortality rate of 6 per 1,000 live births. There were two infant deaths during 1968. In small populations, too much importance should not be attached to these figures since a difference of one death makes a very large variation in the rate per 1,000. There were no significant features about the cause of death in the death recorded.

BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate for the year under review was 12.5 per 1,000 population. The figure is lower than the rate for 1968, but does not call for any comment. Applying the area comparability factor of 1.14 the adjusted birth rate becomes 14.3 which is lower than the rate for England and Wales.

DEATH RATE

The crude death rate for Lewes for 1969 was 12.8 per 1,000 population. This figure is higher than the rate for 1968 of 12.3. Applying the area comparability factor of 0.88, the adjusted rate becomes 11.3 which is lower than the rate for England and Wales at 11.9.

The average age at death was 72.0 years
The highest age at death was 97 years
The lowest age at death was 3 months

SPECIFIC CAUSES OF DEATH

		<u>% of deaths</u>
(1) Disease of the heart and circulatory system	72	40.2
(2) Cancer (all sites)	48	26.8
(Cancer of the lung or bronchus accounted for 18		10.1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

It was not necessary to take action under the above legislation which gives the Council power to remove to suitable premises persons who are not able to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, adequate care and attention.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & Over
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm Intestine	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	7
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm Prostate	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Leukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	1
Diabetes Mellitus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hypertensive Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	10	5
	F	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	16
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Cause of Death	Sex	Total	Under	4 Weeks									
		All Ages	4 Weeks	& Under 1 Year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Pneumonia	M	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Symptoms and Ill- Defined Conditions	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
All other Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	91	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	19	30	35
	F	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	10	23	47

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

During the period under review the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lewes also acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Newhaven and Seaford and the Rural District of Chailey. The East Sussex United Districts (Medical Officer of Health) Joint Committee, by which the Medical Officer of Health for the four districts is appointed, provides an efficient means of administering the Joint Appointment.

One Chief Public Health Inspector and an assistant Public Health Inspector carried out duties in the Borough during 1969.

2. LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

3. AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The provision of the ambulance service is the responsibility of the East Sussex County Council, which houses seven large ambulances at the St. John Headquarters, Timberyard Lane, Lewes. During 1969 these vehicles were available for the conveyance of both infectious and non-infectious cases, and arrangements are in being for the disinfection of ambulances, bedding, clothing, etc., after use for the transport of an infectious case. Since 1st April, 1968, all vehicles have been staffed and serviced by the County Council. If a further call is received while all vehicles are out on duty, arrangements are in being for the call to be dealt with by other depots in the area. Should this prove necessary, it is done by radio control.

4. NURSING IN THE HOME

As in previous years the East Sussex County Council, as empowered by Section 25 of the National Health Act, 1946, has arranged for this service to be provided by the East Sussex County Nursing Association through the Lewes and District Nursing Association.

5. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Description and Situation	Day and Time of Attendance	By whom provided
Child Health Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	2nd, 4th and 5th Tuesday Afternoon 2 - 4 p.m.	East Sussex County Council
Toddlers Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	2nd, 4th and 5th Tuesday afternoon in every month	East Sussex County Council
Speech Therapy, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Thursday and Friday all day	East Sussex County Council

Description and Situation	Day and Time of Attendance	By whom provided
Family Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Friday mornings 10 a.m. to 12 noon (open clinic or by appointment for children with minor behaviour and habit dis- orders	East Sussex County Council
Child Guidance Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Wednesday by appointment	East Sussex County Council
Cytology Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	1st and 3rd Thursday) in the month) as 10 a.m.- 12.30 p.m.) neces- and 1st, 2nd and 3rd) sary Wednesday at 6 p.m.	East Sussex County Council
Chest Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	By appointment Monday 2 p.m. Wednesday 9.15 a.m. Friday 11.15 a.m. once a month	Regional Hospital Board
Dental Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Monday to Friday by appointment	East Sussex County Council
Nervous Disorders Clinic, Victoria Hospital LEWES.	Tuesday from 2.15 p.m. onwards	Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Tuesday 6.30 p.m. - 8 p.m. 2nd and 4th Thursdays in the month 6.30 p.m. - 8 p.m. Friday 1st, 3rd and 4th (by appointment only)	Family Planning Association

6. HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Hospital facilities are available in the area at the Lewes Victoria Hospital and are administered by the Brighton and Lewes Hospital Management Committee.

7. PROVISION FOR DEALING WITH THE NEEDS OF THE MENTALLY DISORDERED

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959, the County Council administers the Mental Health Services in respect of patients outside Institutions. All institutional care is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

SECTION III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

With the exception of a few private wells, which are used for trade purposes, the water supply is derived from the Brighton Corporation Waterworks, which are situated at the south-west end of the Borough.

The water is pumped from the well into four covered distributing reservoirs, namely Jubilee Park, Race Hill (2), and Western Road.

The supply is constant, of good quality and sufficient for the needs of the community.

Brighton Corporation Water Department have taken a daily sample from consumer's premises for bacteriological examination, a fortnightly sample from the reservoirs for bacteriological and abbreviated chemical examination and from the Southover Pumping Station weekly samples of the water before treatment, for bacteriological and abbreviated chemical examination, and after treatment for bacteriological examination, and monthly for complete chemical and mineralogy examination.

The following is a copy of the results of analysis of a sample of water taken at the Southover Pumping Station:-

Brighton Water Department. Sample No. V.5072
Results of Examination of sample of water from Southover Pumping Station.
Raw, Borehole No.3.
Taken on 9th December, 1969.

Bacteriological Examination

Colonies per ml	Counts per 100 ml.
Nutrient Agar at 20°C 3 days....0.	Coliforms....0.
Nutrient Agar at 37°C 1 day.....0.	E. Coli.....0.

Physical Character

Colour (Hazen)	3
Turbidity	Clear
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil

Chemical Analysis (Expressed in mgm. per Litre)

pH.	7.4
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	199.0
Chlorides (Cl)	25.4
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	0.024
Nitrite Nitrogen (N)	Nil
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	3.95
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs at 27°C)	0.12
Temporary hardness (CaCO ₃)	199
Permanent hardness (CaCO ₃)	35
Total hardness (CaCO ₃)	234
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	304.0
Free CO ₂	
Silica (SiO ₂)	9.0
Calcium (Ca)	88.8

Magnesium (Mg)	2.9
Sodium (Na)	11.6
Potassium (K)	0.9
Sulphate (SO ₄)	12.5
Iron (Fe)	.
Manganese (Mn)	.
Conductivity	425
Synthetic Detergent	.
Fluoride (F)	0.1

Remarks

Probable Combination of Mineral Constituents

CaCO ₃	199.0	mgm/lt.	
CaSO ₄	17.7	"	"
CaCl ₂	11.1	"	"
MgCl ₂	11.4	"	"
NaCl	16.2	"	"
NaNO ₃	24.1	"	"
SiO ₂	9.0	"	"
Total	288.5	"	"

No form of contamination of the supply has occurred during the year, and as the water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action, it has not been necessary to take any action against this.

All dwelling houses in the Borough have a direct piped supply from the public water main, with the exception of 22 houses on the Cuilfail Estate which receive their piped supply via two private reservoirs which are supplied from the public water main.

2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Water carriage system; 30 houses only being connected to cess-pools or septic tank systems.

The sewerage system provides for the converging of all sewers into the Sewage Disposal Works an Southerham, where the effluent, after passing of the sewage through a detritus chamber, screens and sedimentation tanks, is stored in reservoirs until it is discharged into the River Ouse at suitable states of the tide. These arrangements are reasonably adequate at the present time.

3. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection of house refuse is carried out once weekly over the whole district, and trade refuse oftener where requested.

Disposal was effected by controlled tipping on low-lying land at Mallang Brooks.

4. SANITARY INSPECTION

Houses and Premises inspected	431
Complaints attended to	67
Visits to Milkshops and Dairies	12
Visits to Food Shops	217
Visits to Bakeries	5
Visits to Cafes, Restaurants and Hotels	51
Visits to Hairdressers Establishments	5
Visits to Cinemas	1
Visits to Swimming Baths	21

Visits to Pet Shops.	9
Visits re Sickness	30
Inspections of Verminous houses.	13
Visits under the Petroleum Act	56
Visits under the Noise Abatement Act	20
Visits under the Factories Act	44
Visits under the Shops Act	33
Visits under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.	122
Visits under the Clean Air Act	5
Visits under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act	6
Visits re Drainage	74
Visits for sundry purposes	254
Visits for re-inspections.	99

5. HOUSING

(a) New Dwellings

39 new dwellings were provided by private enterprise during the year.

(b) Slum Clearance

The Malling Street Compulsory Purchase Order, which affected 10 houses and the New Street Compulsory Purchase Order, which affected 9 houses, were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Closing Orders were made in respect of 11 unfit houses.

(c) Houses made fit

3 houses were made fit after formal action, and 19 after informal action.

(d) Improvement Grants

Applications for 13 Standard and 4 Discretionary Grants for the improvement of dwellings were approved during the year.

(e) Certificates of Disrepair

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair.

(f) Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses within the Borough.

6. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply

Only a very small quantity of "Untreated" or "Sterilised" milk is sold within the Borough, the remainder being "Pasteurised".

The number of retail purveyors is 24, and there is one registered cowkeeper.

Four samples of Untreated milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, for examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory in that neither *Brucella abortus* nor *M. tuberculosis* was found by guinea pig inoculation.

(b) Ice-Cream

There are 52 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, and none for manufacture.

- (c) Meat
There are no licensed slaughterhouses within the Borough; the greater part of the home-killed meat is received from Brighton Abattoir.
- (d) Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations
There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough.
- (e) Poultry
There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.
- (f) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations
The food premises subject to the Regulations, grouped in the categories of trade are:-

Bakers and Confectionery Shops:-	7	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Bakeries	- 1	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Butchers Shops	- 11	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Canteens	- 13	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Cooked Meat Shops	- 2	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Confectioners Shops	- 17	All comply with Regulation 16 Regulation 19 applies and complied with in 13 premises
Dairies	- 5	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Fishmongers Shops	- 3	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Fried Fish Shops	- 4	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Greengrocers Shops	- 14	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Restaurants and Cafes	- 14	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Hotels	- 3	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Public Houses	- 24	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Sweet Factory	- 1	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with

Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are:-

Sale of ice-cream	- 52
Manufacture of sausages etc.	- 13
Fish Frying	- 3

Contraventions of the Regulations were found in 7 premises, and these were remedied following informal action.

- (g) Unsound Food
The following summary lists food which was found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and was voluntarily surrendered by the owners for destruction:-

Beef	- 172 lbs.
Sugar	- 1,120 lbs.
Tea	- 7 lbs.
Lard	- 28 lbs.

Biscuits	-	297 packets
Cheese	-	17 packets
Canned Ham	-	12 lbs.
" Corned Beef	-	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
" Fruit	-	476 tins
" Vegetables	-	200 tins
" Meat	-	148 tins
" Fish	-	116 tins
" Cream	-	23 tins
" Jam	-	4 tins
Assorted Frozen Foods	-	810 packets

Disposal of the unsound food was:-

Fish	-	to Pig Keepers for swill
Fruit and Canned goods	-	burial at Refuse Tip

7. RODENT CONTROL

In addition to dealing with individual complaints of rat or mice infested premises, regular inspections and surveys were made of premises and land which had previous record of infestations.

The Council's refuse tip was kept under close supervision, and treatments were carried out as and when found necessary.

The number of visits made to premises under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act were 791, and the number of infestations cleared were 78.

8. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

The number of offices and shop premises now registered with the Council is 292. 52 of these premises received a general inspection, which involved 142 visits.

3 premises contravened the provisions of the Act in a total of 6 requirements; these were subsequently remedied.

1 notification of an accident was received and investigated.

9. PETROLEUM ACT

31 premises were licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit; the total quantity permitted to be kept was 62,590 gallons. Fees received amounted to £113 - 0 - 0d.

10. FACTORIES ACT

There are 19 factories in the Borough in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Act are to be enforced by the Council. During the year 15 inspections were carried out in this class of factory.

Under Section 7 of the Act there are 68 factories on the register; 51 inspections were carried out at these premises, and 3 defects concerning sanitary conveniences and 1 concerning ventilation were remedied.

11 visits were also made to other premises to which the Act applies.

4 persons are employed as outworkers making or repairing wearing apparel; no instance of work in unwholesome premises was found.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

PREMISES	NUMBER ON REGISTER	NUMBER OF		
		INSPECTIONS	WRITTEN NOTICES	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	19	15	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	68	51	-	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding out-workers' premises	9	5	-	Nil
TOTALS:	96	71	-	Nil

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found:

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH defects were found	
	FOUND	REMEDIED
Want of cleanliness	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	1
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences		
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-
TOTALS	2	2

PART VIII of the ACT

OUTWORK
(SECTIONS 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.,) Cleaning) and) Washing	4	-	-	NIL

11. SWIMMING BATHS

The Council's open air swimming bath at The Pells is 150 feet by 75 feet, with depths varying from 2 feet to 5 feet, and a capacity of 200,000 gallons.

The bath is emptied, cleansed, and refilled as and when found necessary, usually at 2 monthly intervals, and in addition, approximately one-seventh of the volume of water is changed daily by pumping from the borehole.

The continuous circulation and chlorination plant with an output of 26,000 gallons per hour, maintained the water in a very satisfactory bacteriological condition.

SECTION IV

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

A total of 9 cases of infectious disease were notified in Lewes in 1969. The details are as follows:-

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES	CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS
Measles	7	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	-	-
TOTAL	9	-	-

In 1968 the total of notifications received was 51. The fall in number to 9 this year was mainly due to the decrease in measles notifications from 27 to 7 and dysentery notifications from 15 to nil. The decrease in the number of measles notifications, when in the normal course of events an epidemic year could be expected, was probably the result of the introduction of vaccination against measles during 1968.

It is pleasing to report that no case of either poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred during the year.

The following figures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation are supplied by the East Sussex County Council.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children born in years:-						
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962 1965	others under 16	TOTAL
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA (including temporary residents) DURING 1969	11	79	7	3	-	1	101
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) DURING 1969	-	49	104	6	209	34	402

Since immunisation was first introduced there has been a dramatic fall in the number of cases of diphtheria and also in the number of deaths from diphtheria. In 1969 in England and Wales there were no deaths from diphtheria and seventeen cases, a repetition of the 1968 figures. To prevent this disease from spreading once again it is vital to maintain a high standard of immunity in the community. I cannot urge parents too strongly to ensure that their children are protected against this disease since almost all the cases and deaths occur amongst non-immunised children. It has become all too common to regard diphtheria as a disease which no longer occurs and to think that there is no need to have children immunised. This is a very dangerous practice and every child should be immunised during infancy and again at the start of school life.

WHOOPING COUGH

	YEAR OF BIRTH						
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962 1965	others under 16	TOTAL
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA DURING 1969	10	78	7	3	-	-	98
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION DURING 1969	-	39	79	4	11	1	134

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following persons under sixteen years of age were vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox in 1969.

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 -15 years	TOTAL
NUMBER VACCINATED	-	-	1	1	81	62	26	171
NUMBER REVACCINATED	-	-	-	-	-	4	53	57

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION

1,473 certificates requiring the signature of the doctor to be authenticated were dealt with during the year for the area of the Joint Committee.

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1969, one new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified amongst Lewes residents. In addition there were two inward transfers, one of pulmonary and one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There was one death from tuberculosis during the year. Five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were removed from the register during the year. Five of these cases left the district and one recovered.

	NEW CASES AND MORTALITY 1969							
	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	1 new	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

t.i. = transfer inwards

The incidence of two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1969 is 0.14 per 1,000 population. If the inward transfer is excluded, the one new case arising in Lewes gives an incidence rate of 0.07 per 1,000 population.

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1969

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	
46	46	9	5	106
Whereas at 31st December, 1968, the number of cases on the register was				
48	48	10	4	110

